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# ABSORB EVALUATION OF THE BIORESORBABLE EVEROLIMUS-ELUTING VASCULAR SCAFFOLD (BVS) IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DE NOVO NATIVE CORONARY ARTERY LESIONS: 1 YEAR CLINICAL RESULTS OF COHORT B

i2 Oral Contributions
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Session Title: DES II
Abstract Category: 16. PCI - DES (clinical/outcomes)
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**Background:** The ABSORB Cohort A trial results demonstrated the safety of the BVS (Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold, Abbott Vascular, Santa Clara) in 30 patients with single de novo native coronary artery lesions, with a low long-term MACE rate at 3 years (3.6%). The ABSORB Cohort B trial, a continuation in that assessment with a modified BVS, enrolled 101 patients at 12 sites in the European and Asia Pacific regions between March and November 2009.

**Methods:** The patients of the ABSORB Cohort B trial were divided into 2 groups, Group B1 (45 patients) having angiographic follow-up performed at 180 days and 2 years and Group B2 (56 patients) having angiographic follow-up performed at 1 and 3 years. Key clinical endpoints include ischemia driven MACE (ID-MACE) and its components at 30 days, 6, 9 and 18 months, and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

**Results:** In Cohort B, clinical data up to 6 months for the full cohort of 101 patients (Group B1 and B2) and up to 9 months for Group B1 (45 patients) are currently available and are summarized hereafter. For Groups B1 and B2 (n=101), mean age of patients was 62 years, 72% of patients were male, and 17% of patients were current tobacco users. Patients with diabetes: 17%, hypertension: 66%, hypercholesterolemia: 85%, family history of CAD: 55%, stable angina: 68%, of which15% having stable angina with CCS classification of III or IV. Patients with unstable angina: 15%, 2% having unstable angina of Braunwald Class III. Lesion location was RCA (33%), LAD (43%), LCX (22%) and Ramus (1%), with an ACC/AHA lesion classification of A for 1% of patients, B1 for 55%, B2 for 40% and C for 4%.In these 101 patients 6 month results showed an ID-MACE rate of 5.0% (3 NQMI and 2 ID-TLR by PCI) and no scaffold thrombosis. The Group B1 (n=45) demonstrated a 6 month angiographic in-scaffold late loss of 0.19 mm. The 12-month clinical results for Groups B1 and B2 (101 patients) from the ABSORB trial will be presented.

**Conclusions:** Six month clinical outcome of cohort B was safe; one year follow-up data analysis is pending